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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRAVELER'S
Subscription paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1906.
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Small ... 6.00
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to the Local Booksellers

No. 15,032, 號二十三零千五萬一第 日五十二月四閏年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1906. 大拜禮 號六十月六年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a12:3]

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[a1200]

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Hongkong, 16th November, 1901. 47

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Hongkong, 13th June 1906. a33

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GRANT & LESLIE, GEO. GRIMBLE,

General Agents for China. Manager, Hongkong. [777]

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1906. [1905]

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WHITE HORSE CELLAR

THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY

\$14.00 PER DOZEN.

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Undertake to Supply a First-class full sized Billiard Table, design No. 1, to following

Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Knees, Curved Brackets

Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted

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Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes with lever for

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12 Selected Ash Cues.

1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.

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1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted.

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2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [798-1]

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CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE

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Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [19]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

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CALIBRE 7.63 mm.

WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 45

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The Oldest and Cheapest Company in the

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DODSWELL & CO., LD.

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[a1563-2]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons

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Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms

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Residents

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor

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Every Comfort

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms

Ladies' Cloak Rooms

Metron in attendance

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAN-

EOUS H. HAYNES, Manager.

[a40]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

	Per doz, inclusive of bottles.
SODA WATER	1.70
Do. (Bombay bottles)	1.90
POTASH, SELTZER & B.P. SODA	1.80
LEMONADE	1.80
TONIC WATER	1.80
LITHIA WATER	1.95
GINGER ALE	1.95
SARSAPARILLA	1.95
LEMON SQUASH	1.95
RASPBERRYADE	1.95
STONE GINGER-BEER	1.95

Bottles returned in Good Condition are
allowed for at the Rate of \$1.20 per doz.

SYPHONS.

	per doz.
SODA WATER	\$19.90
POTASH SELTZER & B.P. SODA	19.80
LITHIA WATER	20.00

Eighteen Dollars per dozen is allowed on
SYPHONS returned in Good Condition.We specially recommend our STONE GIN-
GER BEER, which is brewed from finest
Jamaica Root by our own special process.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUE ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16th, 1906

IN more senses than one may the action of
the Russian Duma be characterized as
disappointing, that is to say, contrary to
the predictions usually made by friends
and foes alike. It is evidently largely the
result of this that it has, temporarily at
least, paralysed the councils of its most
bitter opponents—the Bureaucracy. There
is no doubt that in yielding to the demand
for the establishment of a Constituent
Assembly, the bureaucratic party were
firmly convinced that at their first meeting
the new legislators, entirely without political
experience, and carried away by the usual
socialistic ideas of democracies everywhere,
would at once demonstrate their unfitness
for taking any place in the machine of
government. This view was shared, but
with very different feelings, by those friends
of Russia who really sincerely desired to
see her emerge out of her present chaos of
misrule on the one side and fanaticism in
the other. The inexorable logic of fact has
proved the forecasts of both sides to have
been equally without foundation. The
Duma seems at once without any waste of
time or words to have set itself to the
practical exigencies of the moment, and
voted an address to the Crown, which
whatever may be thought of its immediate
appropriateness had at least the merit of
being practical. It commented on the
general misgovernment of the Empire, in
which everyone not a member of that
government, and not a few actually holding
high positions in it, must agree, and asked
for a formal amnesty of the past. This
demand seems to have led to a situation
that plainly shows how incapable is the
present party of the bureaucracy in power

from comprehending the true position. On
the eve even of the assembly it had
succeeded in persuading the feeble and
irresolute Tsar to change his mind for the
hundredth time and issue a reactionary
ukase somewhat irrelevantly denominated a
"Fundamental Law". To this the Duma
seem to have given no reply, and in fact to
have ignored it altogether. How it could
have done otherwise, having been summoned
for the express purpose of controlling the
very "Fundamental Law", whose only
basis hitherto has been the momentary
caprice of the Tsar, occasionally hastened
by the panic fears of his bureaucratic
advisers, it is not easy to see. The only
one of these councillors who did not seem
to have lost his head was Count DE WITTE,
and he wisely found it more profitable to
fawn than to throw in his lot with the
feeble incapables who surrounded him. He,
however, gave to his master one piece of
sound advice, which the latter in accepting
contrived to do so in the most fustianous
and inexpedient manner. Recalling plainly the
results that followed Louis XVI's yielding
to the first demand of the States General
to convert themselves into a single chamber
as the Constituent Assembly, Count DE
WITTE pointed out the objections to the
granting of a universal amnesty, and
showed that such a grant would be of
necessity destructive of all government,
and would lead directly to the fall of the
Tsarship. Although DE WITTE's action
in this matter was characterized by his
enemies as a direct desertion of the prin-
ciples he had hitherto affected as an
advocate of constitutional amendment, there
is no doubt of the wisdom of his advice as
to the danger of an indiscriminate amnesty;
but the Tsar's method of applying it was
on a par with all his previous actions which
have directly tended to bring about the
present collapse. Never has a more
deliberately thrown away the chance. A
brief yet dignified statement of the reasons
which took out of the realm of politics a
proposal for the indiscriminate pardoning
of crimes of very different magnitude would
have appealed to the best instincts of the
Duma; instead of this the Tsar in a
studiously insulting reply, evidently intend-
ed to goad on the members to taking some
action which would afford the long sought
means of dissolving the Chamber and
remitting affairs back to the old chaos, sent
for answer that he would only receive the
address through a Minister of the palace.
With more wisdom than the Tsar has
displayed from beginning to end of the
dispute, the Duma sent the sensible reply,
that it was only concerned with the sub-
stance, the manner was a matter of
indifference.

On another point the Duma has been
stating its disagreement with the policy of
the Bureaucracy, and that is the state of
confusion prevailing in Russia through the
continual attempts at encroachment in Asia.
We alluded to the difficulties this policy
was causing in the way of any understand-
ing with England. It is noteworthy of how
great is the divergence between the Duma
and the present party in possession of the
pur of the Tsar, that notwithstanding the
trouble already engendered by this senseless
policy, there is still a powerful body within
the Government bent on encroachment in
Tibet. Sir EDWARD GREY lately stated in
Parliament that under existing circum-
stances an understanding was impossible,
and reading between the lines of recent
utterances of the Russian chauvinistic press,
the only portion of that press permitted
by the present régime to express its
opinions, we can easily divine the reason.
Primarily the reason that an understand-
ing with Russia was favourably thought
of in England was that it would put an end
to the intrigues and intermeddlings of the
chauvinists, who at the present profess to
have the entire Russian Government at
their back. The mere announcement that
a policy of better understanding was on the
 tapis has, however, brought the chauvinist
press to the front. Its alarms have been
excited because the British Cabinet has
refused to concede to Russia still further
means of interference than she at present
possesses. Amongst these are the sole
right to exploit Persia, the sole right of
making loans, for which of course the
capital is to be borrowed in England, while
all the profit commercial and political is to
go to Russia. The ridiculousness of this
situation does not seem to have struck these
very innocent negotiators. Now of course it
is exactly to render impossible such glaring
inconsistencies that the English people are

willing to enter into negotiations with
Russia, but as the Russian object is rather
to obtain condonation for the past and the
implied right to make still further demands
for the future, it can hardly be said that
the time for negotiation has yet arrived.
The position is curiously exemplified by the
wanderings of the DALAI LAMA, an event
not of national importance in itself, but
like a feather all the more important as
showing how the wind blows. What possible
object except annoyance Russia can have in
Tibet is incomprehensible to any man of
ordinary intelligence, nor is it easy to see
what profit she can make out of the DALAI
LAMA as an individual. The negotiations
entered into with him four years ago
though rather beneath the dignity of a
nation like Russia, were yet understandable
as a first effort to open up communications
with a hitherto closed nation. Under
existing circumstances they have not that
excuse. The British treaties made with
both Tibet and China exclude the entering
of Tibet into relations other than with
England or China; and Russia is in no
position to deny the right of China or Tibet
to enter into any such agreement which does
not contravene any acquired right of Russia.
In the face of all this we find Russia sending
secret emissaries into Tibet. The method
is as peculiar as the fact itself. The Russian
Church stands in a peculiar relation with
the state, political rather than religious, and
accordingly we find the Church divided into
two well marked divisions. The one
charged with religious functions, from which
is selected the village curés who have
charge of the faithful at home—the other
aspirants, who are sent abroad for the
dissemination of Russia's peculiar views.
Now it is these latter who have been selected
for the task, not of converting Tibet, but on
the plea that the Tsar is so well affected
towards Lamaistic Buddhism that he has
sent these Christian priests to study the
other religion. Such a proposal bears on
the face of it its own refutation, but it is
noteworthy that in the face of all this there
should yet be a pretence of a desire for a
better understanding. How hollow must
be an undertaking founded on such a basis
even a Russian statesman might be expected
to comprehend; that seemingly the present
administration has no conception of what
is due not only to foreign states, but to
themselves, is the necessary conclusion to
be deduced from the premises.

Four plague cases were recorded yesterday,
making the total 781.

The Yorkshire Insurance Company, whose
report we have received, suffers no loss by the
fires in San Francisco.

The King has signified his approval of the
appointment of Mr. Jorgen Eitzen as
Norwegian Vice-Consul at Hongkong.

The minutes of a meeting of the Hongkong
Chamber of Commerce held on May 9th reached
us yesterday (June 15) for publication. They
will be found on page 5.

H.M.S. *Clio*, *Cadmus* and *Bambler* will pay
off at Hongkong about 24th July next. The
Challenger is expected to be transferred to this
Station from Australia.

The annual solemn procession of the *Corpus
Christi* takes place to-morrow afternoon at 5.15
o'clock in the compound of the Roman Catholic
Cathedral.

A young American lady applied for a com-
mercial position in a large business firm in the
West. "Married or unmarried?" was the
manager's question, as he looked the applica-
tion. The lady blushed slightly, says the
Tribune, and then replied with charming
naïveté: "Unmarried—four times."

The Bandusia Opera Company, who have
just given two extra performances in Hong-
kong, are going to Java for a month; then to
Rangoon, to India, and so home. They have
lost Mr. Duncan Mauro, who has been with
them over thirty years. He is settling in
Shanghai.

Mr. Emil S. Fischer, formerly of the Deutsch-
Asiatische Bank, Shanghai, and afterwards for
several years in New York, is returning to
China shortly, where he will represent several
large commercial interests. It will interest
several of Mr. Fischer's old friends in China to
know that he was recently received in audience
by the Austrian Emperor, when he was created
a "Ritter", which is the equivalent of an
English knighthood.

On May 30th, the German transport *Borussia*
sailed for Kioochau with 31 officers and 730 men
destined for service on the German warships in
the Far East. This, says a report from Kiel, is
the largest body of men sent out so far this year.
The *Borussia* is taking out also a number of
foremen and artisans and an expert in forestry,
all to be employed in the Kioochau Protectorate.
The technical staff is mainly for the Government
ship-repairing yard, which is now being con-
verted into a shipbuilding yard. The workshops
are being removed, and the new shipyard
being established near the big port at Tsingtau.
These new buildings and accommodation
generally will be of very great value to German
shipping in the Far East, and they are to be
completed and ready for use by next spring at
the latest. The *Hansa* has just set out from
Kioochau for a cruise in the Japanese waters.

A well-known racing pony of mine (a corre-
spondent of *Country Life* writes) had run often,
and knew the game quite well. On one occa-
sion she snatched her pilot about a mile from
home during a steep climb; she was not in the
least put out, but went on, taking each fence
in perfect style. Up to the distance post she
lay third, about two or three lengths behind the
leaders; then she made her effort, and won
cleverly on the post, pulling up directly after-
wards, and turning back to the paddock where
she had been saddled. Some off-disappointed
sportsmen in the Far East may be tempted to
say that China ponies might do better in that
way.

It is rumoured in Chinese official circles that
the prospect of the restoration to China of
Weihaiwei is soon to be on *fait accompli*, but
that the British Government desires a *quid
pro quo* for its compliance. This is the
control of the projected Tientsin-Chinkiang
Railway, which it appears is distasteful to the
gentry and officials of the three provinces
concerned, namely, Chihli, Shantung, and
Kiangsu. As a matter of fact, although the
Waipara in its desire to get back Weihaiwei
is stated to be quite willing to concede to the
British wish, for a limited period of time, the
matter is still hanging fire, owing to a strongly
worded petition to the Council of State Affairs
(Chowwuh-shi) signed by all the most influential
notables of the three provinces holding office in
Peking and other provinces of the Empire.

A representative of the *Matin* has had an
interview with M. Kurino, the new Japanese
Ambassador, who expressed his regret that the
French did not know Japan. "The few
Frenchmen," he said "who visit our country,
carry away mistaken impressions and altogether
erroneous information, because most of them do
not know the English language, which is spoken
very little. Only thus was it possible for the
legend to grow up that the Governor-General
of Formosa had formed a plan to seize Indo-
China. It is a purely fantastic invention.
For my part, I shall endeavour to draw the two
nations closer. France and Japan are made
to understand each other. They are the two
most artistic nations, and moreover, the two
countries resemble each other in many ways.
M. Kurino then spoke of Japan's desire to live
in peace, and, in conclusion, declared that no
French colony was threatened by Japan.

Quite an interesting debate took place in the
Chinese department of the Y.M.C.A. last
night, the subject being "The Canton-Hankow
Railway Administration." Dr. N. H. Ho
took the affirmative, and Mr. Ng Tia-pao the
negative. Dr. Ho argued that if this railway
were run by Chinese officials it would not be
such a success as if run by enterprising Chinese
merchants. He spoke of the manner in which
the "official" Board of Directors was ap-
pointed, and said that such things ought not to
be tolerated by the Board of Commerce at
Peking. When the Emperor's decree went
forth, the enterprise would be taken in hand
by Chinese merchants who would have the
protection of the Government, and would
rapidly accomplish their object, the construction
of this railway. Mr. Ng Tia-pao argued that
at present the merchants had no administration
and a number of them were not experts. He
dwelt on the evil of making money under the
cloak of charity, and concluded with remarks
which we may not publish on account of the
law of libel.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G.
Fenton, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the
Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal
West Kent Regiment) will play the following
programme of music during dinner at the
Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:
March of Triumph "Entry of the Gladiators,"
Puck Selection from "The Spring Chicken,"
Caryl Valse "Jeunesse Dorée," Waldteufel
(a) Polka "The Merry Dancers," Strauss
(b) Movement "The Merry Dancers," Strauss
Selection from "The Merry Dancers," Strauss
Oriental Ketch "A Danish Chorus,"
Bohik Incidental Music to "The Merry Dancers,"
Rose Two-step "Mumblin' Moss,"
The Han-
Dinner Menu—Roast Omelette—Cold Beef
on Toast—Soup—Gravy—Fish—Fish Cutlets
and Potatoes—Sauces—Butters—Sautéed Har-
d and Red Currant Jelly, Beef Olives, Chicken
and Macaroni Patties, Curry—Foremost Curry,
Joints, &c.—Roast Australian Lamb and Mint
Sauces, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Roast
Corned Beef and Potato Pudding, Cold Curry,
Hard Bread and Mixed Salad, Sweets—Vanilla
Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Topsy Cake, Cheese
Straws, Desert—Coffee—Fruits.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following donations to the
funds of the Hospitals:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Butterfield & Swire	100
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	100
J. R. M. Smith	100
Punchard, Lowther & Co.	100
Reiss & Co.	100
D. Sassoon & Co.	100
W. Gossage & Son, Ltd.	100
Great Island Cement Co.	75
Geo. Murray Bain	50
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	50
Gariwilt & Co.	50
Hon. Sir Paul Chater	50
W. G. Humphreys & Co.	50
J. D. Hutchison & Co.	50
Lane, Crawford & Co.	50
Melchers & Co.	50
Rentier, Bank Imman & Co.	50
Simsen & Co.	50
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	50
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	50
E. F. A. & C. Telegraph Co.	50
P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.	50
W. J. Saunders	50
Standard Oil Co. of New York	50
Johnson, Stokes & Master	50
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	50
J. D. Humphreys & Son	25
Ahmet Rumjahn	25
W. Farmer (Macao)	25
G. F. Graham	20
Per A. A. G.	12
J. R. Wood	10
Mrs. Goggin	5

"There is," says the British North Borneo
Herald, "much speculation in shipping circles
as to the fate of several British steamers which
have disappeared under mysterious circumstances
in the Far East during the past twelve months,
and the recent activity of Chinese pirates is
looked upon as of sinister import. It is regard-
ed as impossible that all these missing vessels
can have foundered in bad weather, or through
striking mines."

Thanks to Japanese administrative methods,
says the *Globe*, in discussing Formosa past and
present, the whole situation has improved in a
remarkable degree. While there are still some
parts of the island where travellers must look
to themselves for protection, brigandage has
been largely suppressed by those "punitive
expeditions" which are so abhorrent to the
British Radical. There is no sentimentality
of the sickly character among Japanese soldiers;
their methods of enforcing the law may appear
a little rough from the European standpoint,
but they are undeniably effective. The happy
result is that a general vivifying of trade and
industry has occurred, and Formosa seems
likely to become, within a few years, one of the
brightest jewels in the Mikado's crown.

A correspondent who kindly sends us the
following quotation from one of Messrs. H. B.
Morley's weekly reports omits the date; it
apparently refers to the first or second week
in May. "The widest fluctuations occurred in
the forward metal, which reached £191 10s. on
Tuesday, was depressed to £187 10s. on Wednes-
day, but bounded up once more and finished at
£198. Cash metal, which is under strong
control, maintained its high level throughout,
and was most difficult to obtain. The lowest
price for this was on Monday, at £191 10s., but
by Thursday £195 15s. was reached, and final
quotation is about £205, the tendency being
very strong. The total transactions during
the week amounted to about 3,250 tons. The
chief influence at work was the enormous buying
movement on the part of consumers mainly of
American origin. Not only have large parcels
of tin for shipment during the next few weeks
been purchased, but important quantities of tin
plates have also been bought for American
account, which has greatly strengthened the
position of home manufacturers who were
threatened with a large contraction of their
output. Continental consumers, who for a long
time past have confined their purchases to their
immediate requirements, were also in the market
for fair quantities, and for delivery over the
entire year."

HONGKONG'S NEW CONSUL.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE POPULAR.

Already, in the few weeks that he has had to
make friends, Mr. Ames P. Wilder, American
Consul-General at Hongkong, has attained the
approval of his nationals, and the respect of all
others who have come in contact with him.
Mr. Wilder is also well-liked. We learn
from an American exchange that Consul
Wilder was born at Calais, State of Maine, in
1862. He is a Yale man. Like so many other
of America's ablest men, he has had an intimate
connection with journalism. He has, in fact,
edited several papers in the United States. If
he has a mental fad at all, it is his respect for
early American traditions, and the "simple
life" as Garfield understood it.

WEEK-ENDS AT CANTON.

SUNDAY STEAMERS ASKED FOR.

Our Canton correspondent informs us that
representatives of nine charitable institutions
at Canton and others representing the Tung
Wah Hospital at Hongkong, met on June
13th to the number of two hundred. Their
complaint was that no steamer leaves Hongkong
for Canton on Saturday evenings, whereas that
is just when many merchants and people want
to go and see their families, to spend Sunday
with them.

THE HANG-FIRE RAILWAY.

CANTONERS "CROWN AGENTS."

The Canton correspondent of the *Daily Press*
states the position up-to-date of the Canton-
Hankow railway scheme to be somewhat as
follows:

The Viceroy of the two Kiang provinces, who
sent a deputy to investigate the attitude of the
Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces toward the
railway promoters, has declared for the people
against his official colleague. He has sent a
memorial to Peking, containing the report of
his deputy, Yuen Shiu-fan, and adding that all
the trouble arises from an argument between the
officials and the gentry. The people had done
indeed well to collect ten million dollars, but
they could collect still more for the scheme if it
were not for official meddling. He (Viceroy)
Chun Fung begs the Throne to restore the titles
and honours of Lai Kwei-pai, and the others whom
Viceroy Shun had denounced, degraded and
imprisoned. This restitution was necessary to
pacify the indignant people. Until the public
mind was put at ease, the line could not be
preceeded with. The memorialist had heard
that Viceroy Shun was again denouncing the
popular representatives, and that he had recom-
mended the appointment of five railway directors
whom the Cantonese people objected to. This
was very bad; it would prevent further sub-
scriptions coming in. He would send his
deputy to Peking to report personally, and to
beg for an Edict ordering the settlement of this
affair.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

THE NATAL TROUBLE.

LONDON, June 13th.

Up to the present 575 rebels have been
killed in Natal. Colonel Mackenzie con-
sidered that the spread of the rebellion has
been checked.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, June 13th.

Discussion of the Education Bill, in the
Committee stage, has been postponed for a
week, pending a scheme for applying the
closure, which the Cabinet is now con-
sidering.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 13th.

In view of the growing agitation among
the Russian peasants, the Government is
preparing to form a great land reserve of
about 54,000,000 acres, upon which to settle
landless peasants.

THE IRISH LAND LOAN.

LONDON, June 13th.

£7,000,000 of the 2½ per cent. Irish Land
stock has been issued at 98.

MACAO'S GOVERNOR.

VISITING HONGKONG.

His Excellency, Senhor Martinho Montenegro,
the Governor of Macao, will pay an official visit
to-day to His Excellency the Governor of
Hongkong. The Governor of Macao will
make the journey on board the Portuguese
gunboat *Rio Lima*, and is expected to arrive
here between six and seven o'clock. Although
Sir Matthew Nathan has invited His Excellency
to stay at Mountain Lodge, the latter prefers
to put up at the Hongkong Hotel during his
brief visit. There will be no official landing.
His Excellency will dine with the Governor of
Hongkong on Sunday night.

UP-TO-DATE PIRATES.

CANTON STEAMER LOOTED.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on June
14th, says:—A few days ago, the steamer
Cheong Fat, which trades between Canton
and Wuchow, was pirated near Shih-hing.

It appears that the pirates had gone on board
as passengers, taking their tickets like respect-
able folk, and remaining inconspicuous until
the vessel was approaching Shih-hing. Here
they manifested considerable interest in the
passengers, and spent a good deal of time looking
over the sea. When some small boats appeared
in sight, the pirate-passengers, over-ran the
steamer, overpowered the crew, and hastily
looted the steamer. The small boats came up
at a signal, hove to within ten thousand dollars
was transhipped, and the pirates followed it.
Shortly after they had gone, a Chinese
gunboat appeared. The story was poured into
the ears of the commander, who actually made
haste in pursuit. No report has yet reached
Canton of his success or otherwise.

THE "STANDARD LIFE"

WHY NO DISTRIBUTION.

The Standard Life Assurance Company in a
circular letter issued to the participating policy-
holders with reference to the decision of the
directors to make no distribution at this time,
the general secretary writes that—"The results
of the quinquennial, as regards new business,
rate of interest, and general progress, have been
satisfactory, and on the basis of the monthly
tables which have been used for the past 30
years there would have been a large surplus."
The directors, however, have thought it prudent
that the reserves of the company should be
strengthened in several ways. Moreover, the
directors, in the interests of the large body of
policyholders, considered it their bounden duty
to abandon them, and to base the valuation of
the greater part of the company's liabilities on
the experience of the British life offices during
the years from 1863 to 1893. This is unques-
tionably a severe test to apply to a office of the
age of the Standard, with its large number of
policyholders participating in profits. The
company has been able to stand this test, but
at a sacrifice of practically the whole surplus.
It is, therefore, with extreme regret that
the directors felt bound to advise their
policyholders that, in their judgment,
the whole of the surplus should be applied
at once in strengthening the reserves, and in
providing for the change from the old English
No. 1 to the new tables, and this recommendation
was unanimously adopted by the proprietors at
their meeting on the 10th inst. The effect of
this is to place the company on a firmer basis
than that on which it has ever stood, and
although the directors sympathize with the
policyholders in their disappointment, they have
no hesitation in saying that the position of the
company has been greatly strengthened by this
somewhat drastic measure, and that, instead of
haunting the company, it should, on the
contrary, be the means of attracting new
business. This strict basis of valuation having
been adopted, and the assets of the company
having been severely scrutinized, and all
marketable securities written down where
necessary, so that the value of all the assets
at November 15, 1905, was considerably
more than that at which they stood in the
company's books, the directors look forward with
confidence to an era of usefulness and success,
and, without anticipating too much, they
entertain great hopes for the future. In proof
of this confidence, they have intimated in the
report their intention to pay an intermediate
bonus on all participating policies becoming
claims before the next investigation at the rate
of 2½ per cent. per annum on the sums assured
under Standard policies, and of 10s. per cent.
per annum on the sums assured under Minerva
and Victoria policies, for each full year's premium
due and paid after November 15, 1905."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, June 15th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

Susan Singh, sued A. Samad, to recover the sum of \$81.40, money lent.

Mr. P. W. Goldring of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, stated that plaintiff had agreed to accept \$63 in payment of the debt.

Plaintiff was called, and stated that defendant owed him altogether \$200.

His Lordship—You won't take \$63 then?

Plaintiff—If your Lordship please.

His Lordship—It is not what I please; it is what you please.

Plaintiff refused to accept the amount offered, and the case was set for Tuesday morning.

RENT IN ARREAR.

Cheong Chee-yuen v. Young Kam-shing was a claim for \$12 on account of a month's rent.

Chow Ah-sing, who appeared, said the defendant was his mother-in-law.

His Lordship—What have you got to do with the case?

Witness—My mother-in-law fell ill, and I took her to the country. She is now dead.

His Lordship—How do you know she is dead?

Witness—She died on April 16th, then I came back to Hongkong.

His Lordship—Where do you live?

Witness—At First Street.

His Lordship—Why don't you pay your rent?

Witness—I don't mean to say I refuse to pay, but in consequence of the death of my mother-in-law I have got no money.

On his Lordship's instructions the writ was amended and served on the witness, and plaintiff got into the witness box and proved his claim.

Defendant said he only owed rent for 26 days.

His Lordship—Well, why don't you pay?

Defendant—I don't mean to say I don't wish to pay it.

His Lordship—Well, why don't you pay it?

Defendant—Because several people died in the house, and my daughter died there too.

His Lordship—You had better pay up. There will be judgment and costs for the plaintiff.

Defendant—Am I to pay at once, or when shall I pay?

His Lordship—Arrange with the plaintiff.

ANOTHER CLAIM FOR RENT.

Kwok Nam sued Lin Chiu-yun to recover \$20 due for rent.

Defendant admitted owing the amount.

His Lordship—Well, why don't you pay?

Defendant—Many boarders on the same floor took ill and went away, and I am unable to pay for the lot. Besides, a number of dead rats were found in the house.

His Lordship—Am I sorry for it. Judgment for plaintiff and costs.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, June 15th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

MARRIAGE CASE.

Five sampan men were each fined \$50 for making fast to the steamship *Amoy* as she was entering the harbour the previous day.

WITHOUT PERMISSION.

Two Chinamen were convicted of being found on the servants' quarters at No. 1, Kimberley Villas without permission and were each fined \$5.

STAYING BUFFALOES.

An Indian was summoned for allowing his water buffaloes to stray on the highway at Kowloon, and having been previously convicted for a similar offence, was fined \$15.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

RECEIVING RIBE.

Mr. White of the firm of Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co. prosecuted four chair coolies for refusing hire. On Sunday night he went to the chair stand at Seymour Road to get a chair, but the bearers of chair 28 refused to accept hire and ran away. Proceeding to another chair stand in Castle Road, he had a similar experience, the bearers of chair 82 refusing and running away. The men were fined \$4 a chair.

ATTEMPTED GRIEVANCE.

A native was charged with stealing lead from a godown and also attempting to bribe the looking who arrested him with the stolen lead in his possession. The complainant would not come forward, but defendant was fined \$10 for being in unlawful possession and \$25 for attempting to bribe the officer.

A FINE MAIDEN VOYAGE.

"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN'S" DEBARKING IN A STORM.

A message from Quebec said: The new Canadian Pacific steamship *Empress of Britain*, which arrived here last night, is the largest steamer that has ever entered the harbour of Quebec. The voyage across the Atlantic was a complete success. The highest speed for one day's run showed an average of nineteen knots. The vessel was put to a splendid test by an extremely violent gale and high seas which she encountered on Wednesday. She behaved admirably, and at no time were her passengers in any way discomforted. The sea had little effect on the steamer's action, and the passengers were delighted with her carriage. The vibration was almost imperceptible. During the storm a huge sea broke over her first deck, filled the forward wells, and actually broke some stout iron stanchions. Captain Stewart says it was the severest test he has met with throughout his long experience. But in spite of storm and fog the voyage was made in six days and seventeen hours from Liverpool to Quebec. The *Empress of Britain* is too large to get up as far as Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CROWN AGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR—I have occasionally heard people defend the Crown Agents and the system they represent, and have heard it suggested that the popular outcry against them is prompted in the first place by disappointed contractors. The saying that "Baltus is a bad man" may have been repeated so often as to give that disreputable gentleman an undeserved reputation; but what you call the "popular prejudice" against the Crown Agents rests on sure ground. Fresh evidence is always cropping up. For instance:

The Colony of British Honduras has been seeking the consent of the Colonial Office to the construction of a seventy-mile railway to the frontier. When application was first made the Colonial Office sent out surveyors to estimate the cost at £750,000. The estimate was so high that the Government were amazed at the estimate and decided to embark on such an expenditure for a railway with a gradient of only fifty inches in the mile, no excavation so deep as ten feet, no rocks, and only three insignificant creeks to be crossed. A second estimate was in course of time submitted by the Colonial Office, and was disapproved by the Home authorities. Within the last twelve months a third estimate, backed like the previous ones by wealthy and capable contractors, was passed by the local legislature and approved by the Governor. The sum asked for was £3,750,000 for ten years.

This estimate, like its predecessor, and with objections at home and the Colonial Office, is now being submitted to the Colonial Office.

The estimate, submitted instead of a railway for a twelve-mile railway to a country which may in time develop a human trade. The cost of this project is £500,000, compared with £35,000 spread over ten years for a twenty-mile railway which would tap virgin forests and reach the trade of Guatemala and South Mexico. Thus, while the Crown Agents would have been permitted to make an extravagant construction that would have cost £7,500,000 and while the Crown Agents are willing to build a railway for a twelve-mile railway with an expenditure of £500,000 for a twelve-mile railway which contains a third of all the inhabitants for an expenditure of only £35,000 a year for ten years. Yours truly,

CAIUS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

A CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT.

The announcement which has been prominently advertised during the past week that the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. intend, commencing from to-morrow, to run regular Sunday excursion trips to Macao, has naturally excited much local interest, and the enterprise is one which can hardly fail to meet with an encouraging measure of public support. Hitherto the Company has left the Sunday excursion business to its Chinese rivals. Besides the steamer *Wing-pai* which runs every day between Hongkong and Macao, two other Chinese owned steamers have this season been taken off the Canton run to compete for the Sunday excursion traffic to Macao. Usually, we believe, this traffic is not very considerable and is certainly insufficient to make these trips profitable to all the companies concerned. But the *Heng-pai* is likely to command a larger measure of support than either of the others, for the reason that she is the fastest steamer and the advertised arrangements better commend themselves to the public. She is to leave the Douglas wharf every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. She will arrive at Macao about mid-day and leave again at four o'clock, thus bringing her passengers back in good time for dinner. Moreover, the fares have been brought down to the level of the rates charged by the opposition steamers. For detailed information we refer the reader to the advertisement on page 3 of to-day's issue. It will be observed that arrangements have been made for music by a string band on the trip to-morrow.

SOLDIERS AMUSED.

CONCERT AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

Another of the popular concerts promoted by the R.E. Variety Club took place at Wellington Barracks last night before a large audience, who manifested their approval of the good "turns" provided. The orchestra opened with an overture, after which Mr. P. G. Barrett sang "The Soldier's Song" in the house next door.

Mr. H. W. Ray sang "Boys of the Gallant School" and Mr. W. James gave "Chorus Duet." Mr. A. Saunders followed with "Dramas," and then Mr. E. Parkes played a cornet solo. Mr. Heworth's singing of "I was born on Friday" was much appreciated. The first part of the programme concluded with the humorous burlesque "The Haunted House," which was admirably performed by Messrs. Jary, Mahon, Williams and Patten.

The "Scout" was the name of the first item on the second part of the programme. It was well sung by Mr. Williams. Mr. Harris violin solo "La Surenata" was well received, and so were Messrs. Heworth and Leckie's comedy knockabout act, and Mr. Saunders' singing of "If mother ain't again to come."

The performance concluded with the laughable farce "Lodgers and Doggers." Those who took part were Messrs. T. Williams, H. E. Moriarty, J. P. Legrove, A. Patten and W. Jary.

The performance takes place again to-night, and is well worth seeing.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & O. str. *Doric* is due to arrive at this port to-day, the 16th inst., at 6 a.m. from San Francisco via Honolulu. Japan ports and Manila.The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s str. *Lynx* sailed from Kobe on the 14th inst.

CHINA-AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: CHINESE CONSUL WEAK.

Supplementing our summarised report of the complimentary banquet to Mr. Frederic Jones, Queensland Government Commissioner, and Mr. Chu Wan-man Chinese Secretary of the Mexican Consulate, by the Guild of Australian, American and Canadian Merchants, we append a note of some of the speeches.

The speaker responsible for the toast of the evening said Mr. Jones' mission was to push the products of Australia into the markets of China. He was well backed by his Government, with the result that his first and second year's visits have been a success to the extent of deciding on the permanency of his appointment in the East. In congratulating the Queensland Government in the choice of their representative the speaker thought they might congratulate themselves, as Mr. Jones was also a friend of China and the Chinese. His last achievement was the modification he had been able to obtain on the Australian Chinese Immigration Restriction Laws. As a result of Mr. Jones' efforts, certificates of exemption from the provisions of those laws were now granted to Asiatics wishing to travel and visit Australia. What Mr. Jones had done had been to a great extent due to the representations made to him by Mr. Chu Wan-man, who had always been to the fore where the vital interests of the Chinese were concerned. Mr. Chu was well aware that in order to establish a permanent and increasing trade between China and Australia it was absolutely necessary that bona fide Chinese merchants must be permitted free access to the great Continent of the Southern Cross in order that they might better study on the spot the numerous and valuable products of the land suitable to the great markets of China. This was now an accomplished fact and their thanks were due to Mr. Chu Wan-man. Mr. Jones, in responding to the toast of his host, said he took it, not as a personal matter, but that as a servant of the Government they were making him a medium for their expression of friendship and goodwill to the Australian people. After referring to the part which the Chinese were taking in the Straits Settlements, he said that trade governed the world, and that those who trade governed the world, and that night were born traders. To buy and to sell was the marrow of their bone. It was good to contemplate that their commercial integrity was of such a high order. It was because the world recognizes that China was perhaps the greatest open market of the day that the future progress and development of their country was considered of such moment. He had told the people of Australia that the Chinese market would absorb every possible surplus production of theirs for many years to come. He also impressed them with the necessity of supplying the Chinese requirements exactly as they desired. He told them that the Chinamen fully understood his actual business and that it was not for them to criticize but to follow instruction. Therefore, with the knowledge that China would probably be one of Australia's most important customers, and because his Government had commissioned him to promote trade between them, when representations concerning the exclusion of the Chinese from Australia were made to him he gave the same his most earnest attention. It was not for him to discuss the laws of Australian Governments. But when he saw injustices and anomalies, when loss of trade was threatened, and when a people with whom he was endeavoring to buy and sell made complaint, then, if without infringing the main principles of the law (and they could take it from him that the Australian Immigration Restriction Acts were on their statutes for good), it was possible for him to remove friction and round off the corners of prejudice, it was his bounden duty to help and assist in so doing. But they must remember that these Acts were not directed against the Chinese alone, as in America, but that they applied to all Asiatics, even if British born. So that when he understood that certain exemptions were made to other people he insisted that whatever was granted to others must be conceded to the Chinamen. The one great thing that China wanted was stronger consular representation abroad. It was their weak and shifting representatives to whom considerable blame was attached. His auditors were men with weight and they must see to this.

Mr. Chu Wan-man expressed the honour he felt at being associated with the Australian Commissioner in that perhaps one of the most important meetings of South Chinese traders that had yet taken place in the city of Hongkong. Speaking as a merchant and a trader with interests in Australia like the most of them present, he said he had felt, as they also had felt, that it was not only humiliating but also a most curious proposal on the part of the Australian people that they should have free access to the shores of China and endeavor to supply them with their goods, and to reap every advantage that was to be derived from trade whilst at the same time if he or any of them desired to visit Australia to consider the business interests which they had there, the door was slammed in their face. It was more than two years ago since he had the honour of personally knowing the Australian Ambassador. In discussing that matter with himself, he expressed his determination to obtain a modification of the Australian Immigration Laws. They all knew from their countrymen in Australia how difficult was the question. In a correspondence with the Brisbane newspapers last year he said that men of their class must be admitted. He had told Mr. Jones that otherwise a boycott would come. He (Mr. Jones) laughed and said, "Wan Man, boycott the most you keep still. I will not give you the magic ticket." So it was he who had fulfilled his promise. He had saved the disastrous consequences of an industrial conflict with Australia, because as surely as there are the moon and the stars and the sun so surely would they have insisted upon their rights.

WHERE DEAD CHINAMEN GO.

NOT A MISSIONARY STORY.

Recently attention has been drawn to the Chinese "Jews" at Kaitung, who do not observe the ordinance of the Hebrew religion, nor walk in the way of idolaters. This has revived a good story. The religion of a Chinaman is often difficult to determine, and one instance of it forms the subject of the story which Sir Francis Doyle used to tell. Before Mr. Justice Park appeared a Chinaman to give evidence of having been beaten and robbed upon the highway near Leeds. The man declared himself a Christian, and was ready to take the oath. "But," said Park, "who was he baptised?" There was a glibbling colloquy between the preter and witness. He says that he was baptised at every town to which he goes, my lord, the interpreter explained. This exhibition of laudable zeal did not satisfy the judge. "Ask him," he said, "where he expects to go to when he dies?" "To Peking," was the startling answer. The poor judge was horrified, and made a young friend his to brother Harold and seek his advice in the matter. The day was hot, and Justice Holroyd, preparing to lunch, had retired to his private room, and the evidence found him, stripped to the waist, and sweating and puffing over a tub of soap and cold water. The case was explained. Ought the man's evidence to be admitted? "Certainly not," was the answer. "What an ass Park must be to hesitate. Go back and tell him from me that the man's evidence is clearly inadmissible." The messenger quickly bowed, but ventured to expostulate. "The fellow says he is a Christian, my lord," "Christian?" roared Holroyd out of the soapbath. "He is hanged! He's no more a Christian than I am," and that was the answer which came presently to the ears of the over-conscious Justice Park.

LOATH TO LEAVE THE RING.

WHY THE MELLORRENTS LOTTERY.

A well-informed London journal has the following comments: The return to Tokyo of the Prime Minister, Marquis Saionji, from his tour in Corea and Manchuria, in which he has been engaged since the close of the Diet's session, may possibly be followed by some pronouncement on behalf of the Cabinet with regard to the existing situation there. The bulk of the Japanese forces have been withdrawn, but it is necessary to retain a strong garrison in the Kwantung Peninsula, lest the will of course, keep some force in the north of Manchuria, and the Russian section of that portion of the Chinese Empire. At Peking they are most anxious, no doubt very naturally, to witness the entire withdrawal of the Emperor of Russia's forces to the north bank of the Amur, but Russia has her own reasons for delaying the evacuation of Manchuria, and the last of these being that she has an agreement to negotiate with the Foreign Office in Peking. It is always useful to have something in hand when bargaining, as the Chinese would themselves admit, and the probability is that some remnants of General Linchew's army will be in evidence on the Manchurian side of the border for many months to come. The desire of the Chinese to see the last of the troops now in Manchuria, who recognize the impracticability of expanding their army to such an extent as to maintain the conditions of war as they continue. The prolongation of the military occupation affords evidence in itself of a more or less disturbed state of the countryside, and intending travellers have been warned that all along the Anging, Ta-tung-kan, and other places have been provisionally open to foreign trade, the safety of visitors and residents, even within the settlement areas, cannot be guaranteed.

The delay which is thus taking place in the complete pacification of the three provinces of Manchuria is being commented on by the vernacular press in rather warm terms now and again, but as matters stand it obviously would be inexpedient to remove the last Japanese soldier from that region while Russia still maintains a considerable force there and before China has found it convenient to station an adequate proportion of her own drilled army against her for its defence against the incursions of Han-tu and other banditti, who are ever ready when opportunity offers to indulge in raids. It has been reported to Peking that not only the Russian persisting in the occupation of the Kwantung, but the Russian troops of the Heilungkiang, the northern province, and three provinces, but the Russian troops are even being sent back to their homes. It is a country north of Kwang-cheng-tze they have felled all the timber alongside the railway, and on the River Sungari the fisheries and entire navigation of this great waterway are wholly in the hands of the Russians, to the exclusion of the Chinese and Manchurian inhabitants. It is not surprising that under the circumstances there are appreciable movements of the Chinese population, which was antecedent to the war of 1904-1905, or that in Tokyo and Osaka people anxiously look for reassuring words from the Government concerning the position of affairs.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—17th June, Sunday, First after. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, and Canticles. Church of the Holy Trinity, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Godeby in C. Hymn, 129 (St. John). Evening Song (6.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, and Canticles. Church of the Holy Trinity, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Godeby in C. Hymn, 129 (St. John). Evening Song (6.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, and Canticles. Church of the Holy Trinity, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Godeby in C. Hymn, 129 (St. John). Evening Song (6.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, and Canticles.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West. First Sunday after Trinity. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Parable of the Tares, Lessons, Hymns, 129, 323, 371, and 423. Holy Communion 12.15. Evening Prayer 6.30. Hymns, 129, 323, and 423.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Godeby in C. Hymn, 129 (St. John). Evening Song (6.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, and Canticles.

St. James' Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

St. John's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

St. Paul's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

St. Peter's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

St. John's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

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St. Paul's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (£3.12.6d.) \$38.00

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JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smith say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, June 15th, 1906. The market has again reverted to marked inactivity, and the little improvement reported in our last has not been maintained; with very few exceptions rates have ruled weak and we have but little business to report. Exchange on London T.P. 21 1/16, on Shanghai 72.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have improved their position both here and in London. Local business has been transacted at \$845 for cash, and the market closes steady with buyers at that rate. The latest quote from London is 492. Nationals are neglected and without any business to report.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have ruled firmer and a small demand at \$810 has met with no response. Cantons continue quiet at \$200 with sellers and no sales. China Traders are with sellers and no sales, but there are no still in demand at quotation, but there are no more shares to deal with that the rate must be taken as a nominal one. In the Northern Insurance we have no local business to report, and Shanghai rates rule about the same as last week.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong are still required for at \$305, but shares are not forthcoming, and the market closes with a small demand at that rate. China Traders are with sellers and no sales, but there are no still in demand at quotation, but there are no more shares to deal with that the rate must be taken as a nominal one. In the Northern Insurance we have no local business to report, and Shanghai rates rule about the same as last week.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have continued in demand, and business has been put through at \$25, and sales are reported at \$25 1/2. The market closes with buyers at \$25 1/2, and possibly at \$25 1/4. Indo-China has changed hands, chiefly between this and Shanghai, and from \$75 to \$78, the market closing rather quiet at \$75 sellers. China Manilla was in some demand during the early part of the week, but we have heard of no sales and the market closes weaker with sellers at \$2 1/2. Douglases could be placed at quotation but shares continue scarce and we have heard of no business. Shells and Star Ferries continue neglected.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue neglected and without business. Lanzas have declined to \$80 without business.

MINING.—Rams have been placed during the week at \$3. \$3 and \$3 1/2, closing with buyers at \$3.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue out of favour and the rate has fallen to \$15 without sales. Shanghai Docks have ruled steady at \$14 without any local business. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—With the exception of sales of Humphreys' at \$11 \$11 and later at \$11, we have nothing to report under this heading.

CORPORATE MILLS.—Shanghai quotations some lower with Ewes at 70, Sanyosha at 30, and Lan Kung Mow at 72. Hongkong Cotton has also declined to \$14 with sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have been placed at \$9. Green Islands at \$25, and A. S. Watson at \$13, all closing with sellers at those rates. Electrics have fallen to \$15 and China Lights to \$10 without business. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

GOOD AT FIGURES.

Like many others, the London *Standard* has been impressed by the Japanese shift for what we may dub Helt Schooling statistics. Our contemporary says:

In no respect, perhaps, does Japan show greater skill and ability in conducting her affairs than in all matters relating to the finances of the country. Ten years ago there were probably few people here who either knew or cared anything about the finances of Japan, or even the advertisement given to the now, thanks to her naval and military engagements, first with China and later with Russia, Japan has been able to borrow enormous sums abroad. In some quarters it has been asserted that Japan has over-borrowed, and of course the growth in her foreign indebtedness has been admitted great. Confidence here in Japan, however, has been steadily increased not only by the highly civilized methods adopted by the country, whether in war, politics, or finance, but the straight forwardness displayed in all matters relating to her financial affairs. Her Budgets have been straightforward Budgets, and now, at a moment when, apart from the conversion loan, Japanese borrowings abroad have ceased for a time, it is characteristic of her methods that there is being issued through the Legation a mass of useful information concerning the finances of the country. Three little pamphlets—one entitled "The National Debt of Japan," another, "The Currency System of Japan," and the third, "A Brief Outline of the Financial System of Japan," furnish in the most complete fashion information on almost every point which can be desired by all who have financial interests of any kind in the country. In the pamphlet on the National Debt the fullest information is given on every item of borrowing incurred in connection with the war with Russia, and in a table at the end of the pamphlet the total indebtedness of Japan right down to the present day is given, including all the Internal Exchequer Bonds,

JUDGE OF NATAL SUPREME COURT

Mr. Justice Finmore Tells of Remarkable Cure of Distressing Eczema By Cuticura—Grew Worse Under Professional Treatment.

OTHER SUFFERERS CURED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered a severe attack of eczema on the scalp, face, ears, and neck, and was for several months under professional treatment, but became worse. My face was dreadfully disfigured, and I lost nearly all my hair. My wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did with most satisfactory results, the disease disappearing and my hair growing thicker and glossier than before my illness. My wife has purchased Cuticura for all other sufferers, with good results in each case.—Robert Isaac Finmore (Judge of the Natal Supreme Court), Pietermaritzburg, Natal."

AGONIZING ECZEMA And Itching, Burning Eruptions, with Loss of Hair, Cured by Cuticura.

The Cuticura Treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the scales and crusts, and apply Cuticura Ointment to all itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, or Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, to treat the affections of the internal organs, and to induce the most perfect health of the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and to cure the most stubborn cases of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczema, rashes, and eruptions, and to induce the most perfect health of the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and to cure the most stubborn cases of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczema, rashes, and eruptions, and to induce the most perfect health of the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and to cure the most stubborn cases of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczema, rashes, and eruptions, and to induce the most perfect health of the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and to cure the most stubborn cases of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczema, rashes, and eruptions, and to induce the most perfect health of the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and to cure the most stubborn cases of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczema, rashes, and eruptions, and to induce the most perfect health of the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and to cure the most stubborn cases of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczema, rashes, and eruptions, and to induce the most perfect health of the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and to cure the most stubborn cases of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczema, rashes, and eruptions, and to induce the most perfect health of the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and to cure the most stubborn cases of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczema, rashes, and eruptions, and to induce the most perfect health of the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and to cure the most stubborn cases of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to

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